

CONGRESS BARS ALL ALIENS FOR A YEAR

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Occasional showers.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Showers; colder.



The Evening World.



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JERSEY BANK BANDITS GET \$30,000 TWO SHOT IN I. W. W. RIOT WITH DOCKMEN

SQUARE ISSUE OF UNIONISM AT LAST BROUGHT BEFORE WILSON LABOR CONFERENCE

Employer Group at Washington Gets Practically an Ultimatum, Says Lawrence.

WANTS RECOGNITION.

Accusations That National Politics Is Playing a Part Denied on All Sides.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (Copyright, 1919).—Fundamentals which must sooner or later be definitely settled lest there be incessant conflict between capital and labor are at last on the table of the Industrial Peace Conference for final action.

Shall the workmen of America have the right to organize into any associations whatsoever or shall they be required to organize only in such associations as their employers may approve? That is the point around which the success or failure of the conference now hinges. Settle that and the steel strike is settled. Settle that and the principles governing other relations between employers and employees are admitted on all sides to be susceptible of easy solution.

Over night discussions and early morning debates brought the two factions—labor and capital—as represented in the General Committee of Fifteen somewhat closer together in theory, but not in substance, for the employers were still arguing for the right to deal only with representatives of men employed in their own shops while the labor members issued practically an ultimatum that they can go no further unless granted the right to organize into trade unions or any other kind of associations of their own choosing, together with the privilege on the part of workmen to go outside their shops to employ counsel or choose spokesmen.

Inside the Public Group the discussion was carried on along lines similar to that in the Committee of Fifteen. But the Public Group after all consists of men of employer type and some in close sympathy with them as well as socialist and academicians and a lawyer or two in close sympathy with the Labor Group, so that agreement inside the Public Group is almost as difficult as agreement between the Capital and Labor Groups themselves.

ACCUSATIONS THAT POLITICS PLAYS PART IN CONFERENCE.

Accusations that National politics is playing a part, in view of the sympathy of some of the men on the Public Group with the demands of labor, have been stoutly denounced on every side, but few would dispute that there is a good deal of industrial politics involved. For instance, there are employers who feel that it would not be appropriate for them to grant organized labor any concessions or anything that might give

RECOGNITION OF UNIONS AGREED UPON BY TWO LABOR CONFERENCE GROUPS

Collection Bargaining and Representatives of Own Choosing Also Favored in Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following resolution was presented to the National Industrial Conference to-day by Thomas L. Chadbourne, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen:

"The right of wage-earners to organize in trade and labor unions, to bargain collectively and to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment is recognized.

"This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage-earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

The declaration was approved by all of the public and labor delegates on the committee, but was strongly opposed by a majority of the representatives of capital. It was drafted at a four hour session of the committee to-day and presented when the conference convened at 2:30 P. M.

The first move of the capital group was an attempt to block presentation of the declaration to the conference, but this failed. Chairman Lane ruled that the question was one for individual and not group voting and the public and labor groups voted to receive the declaration.

Before the vote John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the public group, pleaded for a "new spirit between the parties to industry." Those threatening to withdraw from the conference, he said, assumed, "an un-American and intolerable position."

The impression of a surrender, and especially in moments when the employees are being convinced the public in America has tended to swing away from organized labor on account of an imprudent call for a steel strike, as well as its vexing stand in the police strike in Boston. The feeling that organized labor is getting weaker and not stronger pervades the Employer Group.

But, after all, that is a minority opinion and if put to a vote there probably would be unanimous agreement on the part of members of the Public Group, as well as the Labor Group, that it is bad industrial politics to regard the mistakes of organized labor in the steel strike or the police strike as a fair basis for the denial of rights that sooner or later organized labor is going to be strong enough to obtain.

The words of Secretary of Labor Wilson are still pertinent in that they express the fears of a majority of the conference as well as the People in the Government itself.

"There can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon

HOUSE BARS ALIENS; 11,000,000 IN U. S. UNNATURALIZED

Bill Extending Regulation Against Immigration Passed, 284 to 1.

SOUNDS WARNING NOTE.

Naturalization Chief Says Number of Foreigners Here Is Dangerous Element.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—By an overwhelming majority, the House to-day passed the bill extending for one year wartime passport restrictions, so as to keep radicals and undesirable aliens out of the United States.

The House action was taken after the State Department had let it be known that consular reports showed large numbers of radicals already collected at foreign ports waiting to come to the United States at the conclusion of peace, expecting wartime regulations to be lifted.

The vote on the measure was 284 to 1. Representative Gallagher, Democrat, of Illinois, voting in the negative.

Hearings on immigration legislation were continued to-day by the House Immigration Committee, with Raymond F. Crist, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, testifying that 11,000,000 aliens in the United States were not citizens.

"Such a large undigested population," he said, "creates an alarming situation."

Mr. Crist estimated that 2,500,000 of the aliens had declared their intention of becoming citizens. He disagreed with Chairman Johnson that the assimilation of the foreigners was "hopeless."

In the Senate, Senator McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, introduced a bill prohibiting aliens from remaining in the United States more than five years unless they become citizens.

Under the measure, membership in any anarchist or radical Socialist organization, or belief in anarchistic doctrines would disqualify an alien from citizenship.

Industrial justice," he said. "Just as international women may accumulate to the point where war is necessary to bring relief so industrial wrongs may make industrial conflict preferable to the further endurance of the wrongs imposed. Nor is it sufficient that either side to an industrial controversy should be the sole judge of what constitutes justice. The means must exist by which all men may know that justice has been secured. So it is a fundamental issue of justice that is up."

Action on the resolution proposed by Samuel Gompers, asking that the Conference request the steel employers and employees to go back to normal conditions till the issues of the industrial conference are settled, has been indefinitely postponed. The Conference is trying, in the meantime, to get harmony on the principle of collective bargaining. The Public Group is much more advanced in its discussions of what should be the principle of collective bargaining than is the general Committee of Fifteen. In the latter conference the employers stoutly oppose anything but an organization created by their own men in their own shops and having no authority outside their shops.

In the Public Group, two classes of opinion prevail, those who would grant the right of wage-earners to

ROBBERS SHOOT POLICEMAN IN ROSELLE BANK HOLD-UP; GIRL, FACING GUN, CALLS AID

One of Seven Bandits Wounded by Victim, but All Escape in Auto.

\$30,000 CASH MISSING.

Young Woman Clerk Steps on Burglar Alarm While Forced to Hold Up Hands.

Policeman Fenton Keenan was mortally wounded by a band of seven automobile bandits who took \$30,000 from the First National Bank of Roselle, N. J., at midday to-day.

The robbers escaped. It is believed one of them was struck by a bullet fired by Keenan before he fell with a bullet in his head and two in his breast.

A touring car in which seven men were seated drove up to the bank at a little after 1 o'clock. There were few persons on the streets. Five of the men left the car and walked briskly into the bank. Keenan, who sat at a desk in the window of Police Headquarters, saw them enter, but there was nothing in their behavior which made him suspicious.

On entering the bank the five men crossed the lobby to the window behind which Paying Teller Percy Bannon was standing. The first man to reach the window thrust a revolver through it pointed at Bannon's head and cried "Hands up." The teller at a desk in the window of Police Headquarters, saw them enter, but there was nothing in their behavior which made him suspicious.

The four other robbers ran to the door through the partition. All of them had traveling bags or suit cases. Two of them went to the paying teller's cage and swept all the money on the counter and in the drawers into their bags. Two others went into the vault and began filling suit cases with packages from the money chamber, which was open.

Meantime the girl clerk, with her hands up, was backing away from the teller's cage as though trying to get further from the menacing revolver. At the same time she was

(Continued on Second Page.)

E. F. BOYLE ELECTED BOROUGH PRESIDENT

Chosen by Manhattan Members of Board After He Resigns From the Municipal Court.

Edward F. Boyle, who resigned to-day from the Municipal Court, was this afternoon elected President of the Borough of Manhattan.

The election was by the Manhattan members of the Board of Aldermen. Boyle receiving 14 votes to 6 for Major Henry H. Curran, and 2 for Samuel E. Bardsley, organizer for the International Jewelry Workers union, who was the socialist candidate.

Woman Prisoner Flees From Court House.

Sarah Goldstein, alleged shoplifter, escaped from the County Court in Brooklyn to-day and was recaptured only after a wild scene in Livingston Street, where she kicked and screamed when taken off a street car.

NO FAMILY GIFTS WHEN MRS. PRATT MARRIES GIBSON

Engagement of Rogers Granddaughter to Playwright Disappoints Mother.

There will be no family gifts, no flowers and no wedding presents from the Rogers and Benjamin families when Mrs. Beatrice Rogers Benjamin Pratt of New York and Newport becomes the bride of Preston Gibson, playwright and author. The wedding is scheduled to take place within a few days in this city.

Mrs. William Everts Benjamin of No. 2 East 89th Street, mother of the bride-to-be, gave expression to these sentiments this afternoon. She was asked if her daughter and Gibson were engaged, at the Plaza Hotel where she is temporarily staying.

"They are," she replied emphatically, but there was no gladness in her voice, and she continued:

"It is a great disappointment, and you may say from me that the engagement is most emphatically disapproved of by both the Benjamin and Rogers families."

Mrs. Pratt, who lives at the Hotel Devonia, No. 70 West 56th Street, it was said, was in Newport. Her two children are in the city.

Mrs. Pratt is a granddaughter of the late H. H. Rogers and heiress to many millions. She is popular in New York and Newport, where she has handsome homes, and in Washington. She brought suit for divorce while her husband, Alexander Dallas Buche Pratt, was a Lieutenant on infantry duty in California, and won a decree in Newport June 13 of this year.

UNION BUTCHERS STRIKE BECAUSE NON-UNION MEN EAT

Walk-Out in South Chicago Due to Feeding of Steel Mill Employees.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Union butchers employed in meat markets in South Chicago went on strike to-day following reports that the markets were furnishing meat to steel mills feeding non-union workers inside their plants.

\$1,500,000 IN BONUSES TO BE GIVEN WORKERS BY MARSHALL FIELD CO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The first announcement by Chicago concerns of a Christmas bonus for employees came to-day from Marshall Field & Co. Officials announced \$1,500,000 would be split among workers receiving less than \$2,500 yearly.

The distribution is made in view of the high cost of living.

SENATORS REACH LAST STAGES OF SHANTUNG DEBATE

Kellogg and Hale, Both Republicans, Oppose Lodge Committee Amendment.

SHARP THRUST AT KNOX.

McCumber Quotes From His Speech Characterizing Treaty as Cruel to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Debate on the Shantung amendment to the Peace Treaty was resumed in the Senate to-day with leaders hopeful that a final vote on it would be had before adjournment.

At the outset of the debate Senator Kellogg, Republican, Minnesota, announced his opposition to the amendment, declaring it would be inconsistent for the United States to presume to dictate in the Far East now, after remaining silent while Germany and other nations had seized territory there in years past.

The Shantung settlement was condemned as immoral by the Minnesota Senator, who said he would support a reservation by which the United States would decline to be a party to the transaction.

Senator Hale also announced he would vote against the Shantung Amendment, and added that he expected to vote against the Johnson Amendment for equalization of voting power in the League of Nations. He said he favored a reservation dealing with Shantung and would vote against the treaty unless such a reservation were adopted.

In urging defeat of the Shantung Amendment, Senator Phelan of California declared American interests were not only embraced in the preservation of peace, "but in ridding America of the Japanese incubus."

Senator McCumber denied that there had been bad faith in the Shantung settlement. Japan held the German Shantung concessions by right of arms, he said, and the Allies were under no obligation to reveal to the United States their secret treaties on the subject.

Defending his recent assertion that there seemed to be more solidarity in some quarters for Germany than for America's associates in the war, Senator McCumber quoted several extracts from a Senate speech by Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, characterizing the peace as "lard and cruel."

"That sounds to me," said Senator McCumber, "like some solicitude for Germany, and I'm willing to stand upon my statement that it is."

WILSON GETS RELIEF; HAS GOOD NIGHT'S REST; TEMPERATURE NORMAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—President Wilson, relieved from the glandular swelling from which he suffered for two days, had a good night's rest last night, said the bulletin issued to-day by his physicians. The bulletin, signed by Drs. Grayson, Hutton and Stitt, and issued at 11:55 o'clock, said:

"The discomfort which the President suffered for two days has been relieved to a very great extent. He had a good night. His temperature, pulse, respiration and kidney function continue normal."

A message of sympathy was received to-day from the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle, England, birthplace of the President's mother.

TWO SHOT, SCORES INJURED AS I. W. W. DOCKMEN BATTLE LOYAL MEN ON WAY TO WORK

Bullets and Stones Fly When Radical Longshoremen Precipitate Riots in Three Boroughs—Man With "Red" Card Seized.

Attempts by longshoremen of foreign birth affiliated with the I. W. W. to prevent loyal members of the International Longshoremen's Union from returning to work in compliance with the orders of their locals brought about riotous disturbances to-day at the Bush Terminal in South Brooklyn, at Pouch's terminal on Staten Island and at the United Fruit pier at the foot of Wall Street. Two radical longshoremen trying to induce men to quit work in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, were shot by the business agent of a longshoremen's local.

A pitched battle between Italians from Brooklyn and American-born longshoremen at Clifton, S. I., in which at least 100 men were involved, resulted in probably fatal injuries to Lee Anderson, No. 333 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton, and injuries to a score of others.

Numerous shots were fired at all the centres of disturbance and heads were broken. An Italian carrying a red card establishing membership in the I. W. W. was arrested at the Bush Terminal after he had fired several shots at a longshoreman who had indicated his intention to return to work.

The fight at Clifton, Staten Island, was the most serious disturbance of the day. The Staten Island local voted to return to work last night and at 6:45 o'clock this morning twenty-five men who had been employed on Pier B, Pouch's Terminal, gathered at the pier entrance ready to begin unloading three Japanese steamships. Suddenly there appeared a crowd of about seventy-five Italians who had just arrived from Brooklyn.

Most of the new arrivals were strangers to Frank Warum, the pier superintendent. They confined their efforts at first to shouting and cursing at the loyal men. But when Warum blew a whistle at 7 o'clock and the Staten Islanders started to go on the pier, the Brooklyn crowd attacked them with knives and bare hands. The latter are particularly malicious and dangerous weapons when used in a fight.

FIGHT BACK WITH HOOKS, BALE STICKS AND STONES.

The Staten Islanders fought back with hooks and bale sticks and stones. Some of the Italians drew knives. The Staten Islanders were gradually forced onto the pier, where they were unexpectedly reinforced by thirty Japanese sailors.

Warum telephoned to Stapleton for policemen and the Brooklyn rioters, learning of this, disappeared, taking their wounded with them. When the policemen arrived they found nearly all the Staten Islanders suffering from minor wounds and Anderson with his abdomen torn open by a jab with a bale-hook. He was hurried to the hospital at Stapleton.

Benjamin Brinliff of No. 70 East 20th Street, Manhattan, and Nicolo Carcano, also of Manhattan, strikers, crossed over on the 23d Street ferry to Greenpoint at 9 o'clock and were leaving the ferry house at the foot of Greenpoint Avenue when they were stopped by a man described by the police as George Jacobs, one of the business agents of the longshoremen's union. Bystanders say that Jacobs questioned the two men who

View the City from the WORLD RESTAURANT. Social for today, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1919. Special Dinner with French Prime Potatoes, \$1.00. Special Dinner with Prime Potatoes, \$1.00. Special Dinner with Prime Potatoes, \$1.00. Take a little dinner, \$1.00. See Free. Well Dining—Advt.